INFORMATION LETTER

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The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention

The National Canners Association at its twenty-ninth annual convention in Chicago the week of January 20th recorded its approval of the newly undertaken work on the study and improvement of canner-grower relations, and made definite progress on the development of descriptive labeling by approving the Labeling Committee's report on descriptive terms for a number of products and by providing for further experimental packs and laboratory analyses and tests.

The program presented a wide range of other subjects in which canners are interested, including a discussion at the opening session of the problems involved in the Social Security program and a forceful, clear-cut analysis of the situation arising from new legislation and the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Section meetings and conferences on canning problems, raw products, home economics work, had programs varying widely in subject and scope, but so designed as to provide information and opportunity for discussion on topics of particular interest to the groups in attendance.

In contrast with the conventions of the past two or three years, the 1936 convention had no one predominant problem to be acted upon. Consequently the program, as well as the work of the convention, was in large part a return to considerations of questions normally arising in the canner's business.

The Board of Directors at its meeting on January 19th, preceding the convention, approved the budget proposed by the Administrative Council and fixed the dues at the same rate as for 1935.

Election of Officers

The election of officers for the Association took place at the opening session on Monday afternoon and resulted in the reelection of those who had served during 1935. Officers for the various sections were named at the meetings held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Committees for the year were announced at the closing session on Friday afternoon. A complete list of the officers, directors, section officers, and committee members for 1936 appears elsewhere in this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

Address by Dean G. Acheson

Partisan charges on one side that the Constitution was being subverted and on the other that it had become threadbare were called "merely an oratorical club with which to beat one's political opponent," by Dean G. Acheson, former Undersecretary of the Treasury and noted Washington lawyer, in his address at the opening session of the convention. After pointing out that the significance of the recent A.A.A. decision lay in its subjecting the Federal taxing and spending power to closer court review, as well as in the holding that Congress could not control agricultural production, Mr. Acheson urged that careful study be given to possible Federal action within the wide area of constitutional power left to Congress by the decision.

"The attempt to make a political issue of the decisions," continued Mr. Acheson, "to assert that the Administration has deliberately attempted to subvert the Federal system . . . savors of campaign hysteria." Similar insistence that the Constitution as construed by the Court is too inflexible for modern needs, Mr. Acheson termed a hasty and hysterical reaction. "I do not believe that there has yet been in Washington such patient and thorough analysis of our problems, and of the need and direction of action by the Federal Government, or of the scope of its powers within its admitted field, as to warrant the conclusion that the Government is not adequately equipped with power to do all that is immediately necessary."

"We have had enough 'action' and emotion for the present. What we need now is thought and understanding. It is no service to the country to plunge it in a campaign year into an emotional orgy over the political conception of the Constitution, either by the partisan charge that one side desires to subvert the Constitution or by the ill-considered avowal that the Constitution has become threadbare. This political conception of the Constitution is neither the written document nor the interpretation of the Court. It is merely an oratorical club with which to beat one's political opponent. The result of such an emotional debauch may well be to produce either ill considered and harmful change for its own sake, or blind and dangerous reaction.

"We are now at a time, in many ways, more challenging than the crisis of the depression. Crisis is dramatic. It responds to action, if it be vigorous and prompt. It produces solutions for the hour. It crowns as success the mere surmounting of the crisis. But as the drama fades we see that the problems of what goes for more normal existence require more thought, more knowledge, more wisdom, than was possible when things were touch and go. We see that essentially we have not yet grappled with the real new era which began with the War and of which the boom of the '20s and the depression of the '30s were merely phases. In this situation the Constitution of the political campaign is a red herring, a distraction, a disaster.

"The fact is that this is the worst possible time for debate as to whether the Constitution, as the Court has construed it, is adequate or needs amendment. We have seen social and economic changes since the War, which no man yet understands. We have seen a revolution in world trade, which

has had profound effects upon our own internal economy, upon the balance between agriculture and industry. Who knows whether ever again an economy will be possible in which the export of agricultural products must play an essential part, or the implications of an answer either way? Has experience with the A.A.A.—admittedly an experiment at the start—shown that the farmers are willing to accept as a permanent policy the direct and authoritative control of production by the Federal Government, or that that is necessary? We have seen new techniques arise in currency, in banking, in the supplying of capital, and in mass production. We are now seeing what may be a momentous shift in the policy of labor, from craft to industrial unionism. We can hardly guess to what extent or in what direction these forces have modified the working of our system.

"I do not say that the Constitution should never be amended. So to regard it flies in the face of American experience and American aspirations for a constantly improving society. What I do say is that we cannot possibly have learned—as we have not—what new powers the Federal Government may need to deal with forces which are not understood to achieve ends which are not formulated.

"The day no doubt will come when we may need basic change in the governmental structure. We must be alert to recognize that day when it comes. For only through change and adjustment may we hope to escape the decay that elsewhere has brought the very absolutism which the Federal form of our government was designed to forestall. But at a time when only four or five years have elapsed since we have even been conscious that something was wrong, when we have hardly begun to acquire perspective and calm after the maddest of panics, when we have not yet turned to the job of appraising alternatives, we are not ready for the most final judgment that American policies knows—the judgment whether the Constitution shall or shall not be altered. It were far better were both those who shout pro and those who shout con to buckle down to the more prosaic job of sober thought upon the possibilities of the instruments we have.

"The task ahead is to understand and appraise these forces, social and economic, formulate our objectives, and work toward them with all the instruments we have. The Federal Government is one of these. Trade associations are another, the possibilities of which are still not fully explored."

Canner-Grower Relations

The need for a better understanding and closer cooperation between canners and growers of canning crops, and the program undertaken by the Association to study canner-grower relations, were discussed at the opening session of the convention by Ralph O. Dulany, a member of the Committee on Statistics and Information under whose direction the work is being carried on.

The program calls for the development from authoritative sources of the economic facts underlying the relations between canner and grower and the distribution and explanation of these facts in such way as to demonstrate the interdependence of canner and grower. Five studies have been undertaken, dealing with corn, peas, tomatoes, peaches and pears. Bulletins are in course of preparation, and a preliminary bulletin on tomatoes was distributed at the opening session to give canners a general idea of the nature and purpose of the work. During his address Mr. Dulany showed reproductions of a number of charts and graphs prepared in connection with the studies of the various products, and discussed the significance of the facts on which these charts were based.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the development of a better understanding between canner and grower is a responsibility resting upon the individual canner, and that the effectiveness of the committee's work would depend largely upon the readiness of canners to cooperate, not only in distribution of the publications that are planned, but also in personal conferences with their growers.

At the closing session of the convention a resolution was adopted approving the canner-grower relation work as undertaken; recommending its extension to include the relationship between the canner and his employees and between the canner and the ultimate consumers of his products; disapproving legislation or regulations which operate to the detriment of the industry by disturbing the balance established by the operation of economic laws, and deploring the entry of the government into competition with private business by the establishment of government-owned or government-subsidized canning plants.

Social Security Program

An analysis of the Federal Social Security Act and the problems it presents for canners individually and for the industry as a whole was presented at the opening session by H. Thomas Austern of the Association's legal counsel. In connection with this address, the Association had prepared a pamphlet on the subject, in which were incorporated suggestions and proposed forms for the keeping of necessary records. Copies of this pamphlet were sent to all members of the Association during convention week, so that they would be available upon the return of canners to their homes.

It is planned to keep members currently informed through the INFORMATION LETTER, or special bulletins, of later developments in connection with the Social Security program and requirements.

Descriptive Labeling

The labeling question was up for discussion throughout the entire week, and the final convention action upon it was taken at the closing session on Friday when a report submitted by the Labeling Committee was received and approved and a resolution adopted reaffirming the Association's approval of the descriptive labeling plan, commending the work of the subcommittees on descriptive terms, and urging upon canners the early adoption of labels conforming in descriptive terms to the recommendations of the subcommittees as approved by the commodity groups.

In its report the Labeling Committee stated:

"At meetings of the subcommittees on descriptive terms for the various commodities held on Saturday preceding the convention, reports embodying recommendations as to descriptive terms were prepared for submission to the General Committee on Monday morning, January 20th. These reports from the subcommittees were reviewed by the General Committee and approved, with such revisions as were deemed necessary by the General Committee to coordinate the plans and terms for the various commodities. Reports as thus approved were thereafter submitted at section or group meet-

ings of canners of the respective commodities for discussion and amendment, if so desired.

"The descriptive terms embodied in these subcommittee reports are now submitted as a progress report of the Labeling Committee for acceptance and approval by the Association meeting in general session.

"There are also included recommendations by various subcommittees or sections with respect to further experimental work by the Research Laboratories for the development of objective tests."

The recommendations referred to in the Labeling Committee's report included further laboratory work on the development of objective tests for relative tenderness or relative maturity of sweet corn; the assembling of trade samples of cream style corn for further studies on objective tests for consistency, sweetness and tenderness; provision for a second controlled pack of peas in 1936; continuance of work on objective tests for degree of tenderness of peas and further analysis of samples from the 1935 pack to include total solids and other determinations necessary for calculating nutritive value; provision for a controlled pack of green and wax beans and laboratory work on development of objective tests for maturity or tenderness; further experimental work on pumpkin and squash samples to determine objective tests for consistency.

It is planned to issue the Committee's report in pamphlet form to supplement the information contained in the Memorandum on Labeling published prior to the convention.

President Orr's Summary of Labeling Policy

After reviewing the events leading up to the adoption of the descriptive labeling plan as an Association policy, President Orr at the opening session of the convention summarized the reasons for adhering to this policy as follows:

"We feel that it presents the only workable, practical, enforcible plan that has been proposed in the interest of consumer protection and as an instrumentality for enhancing the prestige of canned foods with the consuming public.

"It is the only plan that has been considered which is adequately informative to the consumer and capable of providing protection for her against a lowering in the general level of canned foods quality. On the contrary, it provides for insurance against interruption of the fine progress of the canning industry in making available to its consumer the best in foods that can be produced through the accumulated resources and ingenuity of our great industry.

"It recognizes the mutuality of interest existing between consumers, growers, and producers of our raw materials, labor associated with us in our endeavor, fabricators of materials essential for our finished product, and ourselves.

"It is consistent with the great American tradition that the consumer is entitled to the best that our accumulated experience can provide for her without the interference of uneconomic and unenforcible restraints which can result only in defeating the purpose of those who have as their prime consideration the interest of the consumer.

"This matter has been considered most deliberately. Full recognition has been given to the consequences of our adopting any plan that might be ill-advised. Even were we to concern ourselves with no other consideration than that of the enhancement of our own industrial prestige with our customers—the consumers—we certainly would be extremely shortsighted business men if we gave our endorsement to any plan other than one that would promote consumer approval, satisfaction and protection, to the utmost degree.

"Our deliberate conclusion is that our descriptive labeling program adequately meets the need of an improved labeling situation, and to its policies we are definitely committed."

Label Exhibit

The exhibit of labels furnishing examples of the use of descriptive terms was visited by a considerable number of canners, distributors, home economics workers, and others interested in the labeling question. Although the purpose of the exhibit was to show what descriptive terms had been added to the labels for various products on the initiative of individual canners, rather than to afford a measure of the extent to which descriptive labeling is being adopted, those who visited the exhibit were impressed with the progress being made. Canners inspecting the exhibit found in it many helpful suggestions as to both the character of the information to be added, and the way the information may be carried on the label.

Conferences on Canning Problems

At each of the conferences on canning problems on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons more than one hundred were in attendance and keen interest was shown in the subjects up for discussion. On Tuesday afternoon most of the time was devoted to technical questions relating to the manufacture of tomato products, such as the sorting of the raw products, the control of concentration, and the color of the finished product. Detailed suggestions were also made regarding the control of spoilage in canning tomato juice and in canning pumpkin.

On Wednesday afternoon the program included a discussion of the different methods of blanching peas, how to overcome some of the difficulties in canning whole grain corn, the need for great care in the processing of spinach and similar greens, and the importance of certain precautions in the preparation of samples of canned peas for analysis.

In addition to the technological and production men of canning companies, the conferences were attended by representatives of the can companies' laboratories and the National Canners Association laboratory.

Raw Products Conferences

Afternoon conferences on raw products provided opportunity for informal discussion of topics touched on in the section meetings as well as other crop problems of special interest. These conferences were well attended and at each one the principal interest centered on questions relating to a single crop.

At the conference on Tuesday following the meeting of the Tomato Section experiences and observations were exchanged relating to southern grown tomato plants. The recently reported findings of Georgia pathologists, alleging the presence of disease-producing organisms on certified and treated seed from various northern sources, led to an informative discus-

sion of seed certification methods, seed treatment technique, and the problems to be solved by Georgia plant growers, Georgia plant certification officials and northern seed growers in working out methods mutually satisfactory and calculated to provide clean seed and disease-free plants.

The conference on Wednesday following the Pea Section meeting was devoted chiefly to discussion of pea aphid control and of breeding disease-resistant varieties of peas. J. E. Dudley, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, answered many questions relating to his experiments with derris as a control for aphids. E. J. Delwiche, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, presented a description of the disease-resistant sweets developed by him. This was distributed in mimeographed form to those present and included descriptions of the breeding and characteristics of Wisconsin Early Sweet, Wisconsin Perfection and Wisconsin Penin. All present were interested in the comparison presented of Wisconsin Early Sweet and Surprise.

At the Thursday conference the discussions of hybrid sweet corn, on which Glenn M. Smith, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, addressed the Corn Section in the forenoon, was carried further. Those attending had the opportunity to inspect the inbred parents of Golden Cross Bantam as grown at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1935 from seed supplied to Mr. Smith by Golden Cross Bantam producers, and to observe how far many of these departed from the true type as it has been maintained at the Purdue Experiment Station since the release of Golden Cross Bantam to the trade in 1932.

Home Economics Conference

The Conference held by the Home Economics Division of the National Canners Association was attended by editors of magazines, newspapers, clubwomen, canners, and advertisers.

The discussion at the conference centered around the following questions: What women want on canned food labels; what reactions women have to advertising; what questions they ask about buying canned foods; what prejudices are commonly expressed about canned foods; what angle of canned foods is most interesting to farm women; what questions come to the editorial departments of magazines and newspapers about canned foods; what kinds of commercial material are best suited to club use?

The discussion clearly indicated that women, whether they live on farms or in small towns and cities, are equally interested in learning how to use canned foods and in having descriptive terms on labels. The descriptive information already on some labels has brought favorable comments from homemakers.

Many brought out the point that recipes and menus are of primary interest to women whether they are printed on the label, in magazines, newspapers or given in radio advertising or are made available in leaflet form.

The questions coming to the editorial departments of magazines and newspapers are similar to those received by the Home Economics Division of the Association, showing that women are interested in having more information about all phases of canned foods.

At the home economics conference there was distributed a pamphlet entitled "Consumer Education," copies of which have been mailed to all members of the Association. It furnishes a survey of the field in which the Home Economics Division is working, and describes briefly how this work is conducted.

Cost Accounting

The subject of cost accounting was presented at a number of Section meetings, at which was discussed and distributed a chart of accounts to be used as the basis of a system worked out by the Association's Division of Statistics. Copies of this chart are available upon request.

Conference Committee Meeting

The Conference Committee of Canners and Distributors met on Tuesday. The Committee requested the chairman of each commodity section of the National Canners Association to appoint a committee to consider and make recommendations on fair label allowances for their respective commodities before the next meeting of the Conference Committee.

The practice of certain distributors in asking for label allowances on Pacific Coast products in excess of Canners League of California allowances was disapproved.

Certain changes and additions to the net weight list, recommended by Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Director of the N.C.A. Research Laboratories, were approved.

The Committee went on record as opposing the practice of making sales contracts which in reality are not contracts.

No change was recommended at the present time in established cash discounts.

The Committee reaffirmed its previous position in opposition to compulsory government grade labeling and in favor of descriptive labeling.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted at the closing session of the convention on Friday morning:

Resolved, That the Association reaffirm its approval of the descriptive labeling plan, commend the work of the subcommittees appointed to develop appropriate terms for use upon the labels of various products, and urge upon canners early adoption of labels conforming in descriptive terms to the recommendations of the subcommittees as approved by the commodity groups.

Resolved, That the members of the Association pledge their assistance and cooperation to the Labeling Committee and its subcommittees toward the completion of the work on descriptive labeling terms.

* * *

Whereas, The canning industry occupies a position of primary importance in the production of the nation's food supply, providing a medium through which the crops of a large number of farmers are prepared for distribution to consumers and furnishing employment to many thousands of workers, and

Whereas, In order to establish the basis for better and more effective cooperation between canners and growers of canning crops, the Association has undertaken through its Committee on Statistics and Information to develop and lay before

growers the economic facts governing the canner-grower relationship; be it

Resolved, That the Association record its approval of the work undertaken and commend the members of the committee for their unselfish and untiring efforts in developing the program; and be it further

Resolved, That the work be continued and extended to include the study of the relationship between the canner and his employees and the relationship between the canner and the ultimate consumer of his products, and be it further

Resolved, That the Association voice its disapproval of legislation or regulations which will operate to the detriment of the industry, which includes the canner, the grower of his products, and the labor they employ, by disturbing the balance established by the operation of economic laws, and be it further

Resolved, That the Association deplore the entry of the government into competition with private industry by the establishment of government owned or government subsidized canning establishments.

* * *

Resolved, That the National Canners Association express to the American Can Company and the Continental Can Company the gratitude of the industry for the splendid work these companies have done through their advertising campaigns to create greater confidence in canned foods and to promote their wider distribution and use.

* * *

Resolved, The Association wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. Howard A. Orr for taking the responsibilities of the presidency of this Association for another year and to thank him for his untiring effort during the past year, which has undoubtedly meant a great sacrifice of his personal time.

* * *

Be it Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Association are hereby requested to write a letter to each of the guest speakers at this Convention, to all allied industries and to the daily and trade press, expressing on behalf of this Association its appreciation of their valued contributions to the success of this Convention.

* * *

Resolved, That once more we salute our kindly, genial and wise Secretary, Frank E. Gorrell, who has through the past year again proven his keenness of understanding and rare ability of handling the many problems besetting our industry.

* * *

Resolved, That authority be delegated to the President of the National Canners Association to determine for this Association the location for the next convention.

N. C. A. Officers, Directors, and Committees for 1936

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Howard A. Orr, Winorr Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: W. A. Miskimen, Stokely Bros. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Leonard E. Wood, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: Frank E. Gorrell, Washington, D. C.

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G. O. Bailey, Snider Packing Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Co., Burbank, Calif.
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G. E. Carrier, Iowa Canning Co., Vinton, Iowa.
*E. E. Chase, Jr., Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
B. Frank Craddock, Dyersburg Canning Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.
*S. B. Cutright, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Maine.
H. K. Defendorf, Kauai Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
George H. Draper, Jr., Milford, Del.
*A. R. Dunbar, Old Grimes Canning Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
*Edward R. Elwell, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
A. T. Flynn, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Rochester, Minn.
H. C. Frost, Starr Fruit Products Co., Portland, Ore.
W. T. Dixon Gibbs, Gibbs & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Ollie Gilliatt, Vincennes Packing Corp., Vincennes, Ind.
*Walter G. Glascoff, Waupun Canning Co., Waupun, Wisc.
Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Arthur Hamilton, Miami Canning Co., Lebanon, Ohio.
*R. P. Harper, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Terminal Island, Calif.
P. E. Harris, P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash.
*Jess K. Harrison, Christiansburg Canning Co., Christiansburg, Va.
Henry W. Hartle, Owatonna Canning Co., Owatonna, Minn.
E. H. Jacob, Edward H. Jacob, Inc., West Chester, Pa.
*E. S. Kale, C. S. Kale Canning Co., Everson, Wash.
*M. E. Knouse, Knouse Corp., Peach Glen, Pa.
Albert M. Lester, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
C. E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City, Fla.
*Herman N. Lutz, John V. Sharp Canning Co., Williamstown, N. J.
*M. H. Mann, Red Lodge Canning Co., Red Lodge, Mont.
*Ralph L. Mason, Newark, Md.
E. R. Mayer, Kuner Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
Irving A. Nelson, Cool Spring Canning Co., Lake Mills, Iowa.
*Harold F. Patterson, Lyndonville Canning Co., Lyndonville, N. Y.
H. P. Peterson, Rocky Mountain Packing Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah.
*Ralph Polk, Jr., The Polk Co., Haines City, Fla.
John J. Porter, East Jordan Canning Co., East Jordan, Mich.
H. G. Pressing, Standard Brands, Inc., Pressing Products, Norwalk, Ohio.
H. W. Ray, Ray-Brown Co., Inc., Woodburn, Ore.
*Atherton Richards, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Harold K. Royal, Oceana Canning Co., Shelby, Mich.
W. C. Schorer, Sauk City Canning Co., Sauk City, Wisc.
A. F. Schroder, Wisconsin Canning Co., Winneconne, Wisc.
C. C. Scutt, Red Creek Canning Co., Red Creek, N. Y.
W. Scott Silver, Nottingham, Pa.
*Chester C. Soule, Monmouth Canning Co., Portland, Maine.
O. L. Teagarden, J. Weller Co., Oak Harbor, Ohio.
Marcus L. Urann, Cranberry Canners, Inc., South Hanson, Mass.
William Varney, Varney Canning, Inc., Roy, Utah.
Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
*Edwin Warfield, Jr., Hillsboro-Queen Anne Cooperative Corp., Baltimore, Md.
Guy L. Webster, G. L. Webster Co., Cheriton, Va.
Paul H. Wolf, Roach-Indiana Corp., Gwynneville, Ind.
James S. Wyman, Jasper Wyman & Son, Milbridge, Maine.

* Elected at 1936 Convention.

SECTION OFFICERS

APPLES AND APPLE PRODUCTS

Chairman: B. E. Maling, Ray-Maling Co., Hillsboro, Oreg.
Secretary: M. E. Knouse, Knouse Corporation, Peach Glen, Pa.

Subcommittee for Apple Products

Chairman: E. A. Meyer, C. H. Musselman Co., Biglersville, Pa.
Secretary: Harold D. Deshon, Smithfield's Pure Food Co., Hilton, N. Y.

DRY BEAN

Chairman: Joseph F. Barker, Utah Canning Co., Ogden, Utah.
Secretary: Morton Steinhart, Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.

WAX AND GREEN BEAN

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Secretary: Gordon J. Verhulst, Calumet-Dutch Packing Co., Sheboygan, Wisc.

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Secretary: Fenwick M. Winslow, H. L. Forhan Co., Portland, Me.

PITTED RED CHERRY

Chairman: Frank H. Van Eenwyk, Fruit Belt Preserving Co., Williamson, N. Y.
Secretary: George Wenger, Cherry Growers Factory, Inc., Port Clinton, Ohio.

CORN

Chairman: F. E. Jewett, G. S. & F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Me.
Secretary: G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., LeSueur, Minn.

KRAUT

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Secretary: Herbert G. Pressing, Standard Brands, Inc., Pressing Products, Norwalk, Ohio.

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Secretary: W. Lee Lewis, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.

PEA

Chairman: C. C. Scutt, Comstock Canneries, Inc., Newark, N. Y.
Secretary: Allen R. Burr, Waunakee Canning Co., Waunakee, Wisc.

PUMPKIN AND SQUASH

Chairman: Richard Dickinson, Jr., Dickinson & Company, Eureka, Ill.
Secretary: E. A. McCornack, Eugene Fruit Growers Assn., Eugene, Oreg.

SHRIMP

Chairman: Charles F. Greiner, Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La.
Vice-Chairman: Julian McPhillips, Dorgan-McPhillips Packing Corp., Mobile, Ala.
Secretary: S. D. Jastremski, Pelican Lake Oyster & Packing Co., Houma, La.

TOMATO AND TOMATO PRODUCTS

Chairman: Henry Dodd, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Secretary: Kenneth N. Rider, Kenneth N. Rider Co., Trafalgar, Ind.

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W. A. Miskimen, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. C. Nott, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Howard A. Orr, Circleville, Ohio.
A. F. Schroder, Winneconne, Wis.
W. Scott Silver, Havre de Grace, Md.
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F. A. Harding, Watertown, Mass.
C. E. Hume, San Francisco, Calif.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Fennville, Mich.
B. C. Nott, Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. R. Roach, Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Douglas C. Townson, Rochester, N. Y.

TRUSTEES OF PROTECTIVE PLAN

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E. B. Cosgrove, LeSueur, Minn.
H. A. White, San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. Cameron Named Assistant Director of Research Laboratory

Announcement was made during convention week of the appointment of Dr. E. J. Cameron as assistant director of the Research Laboratory at Washington. Dr. Cameron has been associated with the Laboratory for a number of years, and for the last ten years in charge of its bacteriological work. To the responsibilities of the new position Dr. Cameron brings not only years of experience in the Laboratory's activities, but also a wide acquaintance with canners throughout the country.

Sells Heads Machinery and Supplies Association

At the annual meeting of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, Neal S. Sells, manager of the Sprague-Sells Division of the Food Machinery Corporation, was elected president to succeed H. J. Carr of the Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation. T. G. Searle of the Continental Can Co. was elected vice president and S. G. Gorsline, Chicago, Illinois, was reelected secretary.

Food Brokers Officers for 1936

At the convention in Chicago, Clarence M. Huber of the A. K. Ackerman Co. of Cleveland was elected president of the National Food Brokers Association, succeeding H. L. Scott of Omaha. Thomas H. McKnight of McKnight and Patten, Memphis, was named first vice president; James J. Reilly, Philadelphia, second vice president, and William J. Lindenberger of San Francisco, third vice president. J. L. McDermed of C. L. Dietz & Co., Indianapolis, was elected treasurer. Paul Fishback of Indianapolis was reappointed secretary.

Australian Canned Fruit Exports

The Australian Canned Fruits Control Board has supplied statistics to the American trade commissioner at Sydney showing that exports of canned fruits from Australia for the period January 1 to October 30, 1935, totaled 2,470,786 dozen 30-ounce tins, divided as follows: Apricots, 364,715; peaches, 1,309,530; pears, 659,148; pineapple, 116,696; fruit salad, 20,697. Of these exports, 2,156,099 dozen tins went to the United Kingdom and 177,787 to Canada.

Australia Fixes Prices of Fruits for Canning

The Federal Government of Australia several years ago made an agreement with Queensland and New South Wales sugar producers whereby a fund administered by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, members of which represent the Federal Government, producers and canners of fruit, and the sugar industries, has been available to assist exports and domestic sales of canned fruits. As a condition precedent to the payment of domestic sugar rebate and special export assistance, the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee requires manufacturers to have paid cash for all fresh fruits purchased for processing, the prices to have been not less than the minimums determined by the Committee. The following minimum prices per ton, which apply uniformly in all States, have been fixed for fruit of the 1935-36 season:

	For canning	For jam
Apricots	£12	£10
Clingstone peaches:		
Clear-centered varieties	12	8
Other varieties	11	8
Freestone peaches	10	8
Pears	10	—
Keiffer pears	8	—
Plums	—	7
Quinces	—	7

The minimum price of pineapples for canning is 4s. 6d. per case.

The prices for fruits for canning are on the basis of delivery by growers to a railway siding or a grower's district cannery. Those for fruit for jam making are on the basis of delivery to metropolitan factories, but where country districts are supplied the rates are one pound a ton less than those quoted.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

	Week ending Jan. 25		Week ending Jan. 18	Total for season through Jan. 25	
Commodity	1935	1936	1936	1935	1936
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	38	156	240	1,664	2,187
Tomatoes	192	164	198	1,186	1,286
Green peas	95	125	98	436	443
Spinach	39	318	307	2,171	2,790
All other vegetables:					
Domestic, competing directly	2,932	3,278	4,310	76,196	69,354
Imports—					
Competing directly	36	75	63	137	315
Competing indirectly	30	41	93	726	1,225
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	3,336	2,845	3,390	45,049	39,679
Imports	3	0	0	270	374
Others, domestic	145	103	103	16,714	14,244

A Tribute to Dr. Bigelow

As an expression of their high regard and their appreciation of his many contributions to the advancement of canning science during his long service as director of the Research Laboratories, his friends and associates have arranged a visit to the Hawaiian Islands for Dr. and Mrs. Bigelow.

They expect to leave about the middle of February, returning about the first of April, when Dr. Bigelow will be "back on the job." Dr. and Mrs. Bigelow will take with them the best wishes of a host of friends for an enjoyable, carefree, restful journey.

British Malayan Pineapple Exports

According to the Singapore *Free Press*, exports of canned pineapple from British Malayan ports for the period January 1 to November 9, 1935, amounted to 1,969,853 cases, as compared with 1,930,174 cases during the corresponding period of 1934.

Color in Orange-Type Beverages

Secretary Wallace has sent the following supplementary notice to the orange beverage industry under date of January 23:

"It has developed that prior to the Department's announcement of November 15, 1935, calling attention to evidence of consumer deception brought about by the presence of artificial color in orange-type beverages, sufficient stocks of artificially colored orange beverage bases had been manufactured to last until the coming Valencia orange season. The Department will not initiate action under the Federal Food and Drugs Act before July 1, 1936, against artificially colored stocks of orange beverage bases prepared before November 15, 1935. This does not preclude action at any time against deceptive artificially colored orange beverage bases manufactured after November 15, 1935, or against deceptive artificially colored finished beverages made after that date from uncolored bases."

The ruling referred to was noted in the INFORMATION LETTER for November 30th.

Pack of Canned Crab and Sardines in Japan

According to the Japan Crab Meat Association, the pack of canned crab during 1935 will total 360,000 cases, including the output of land and floating canneries. The 1935 pack is approximately 20 per cent below that of 1934, this being due to the poor catch on the eastern coast of Saghalien Island. Total exports during the first 11 months of 1935 were 363,968 cases.

The Japanese pack of sardines in tomato sauce during the first 10 months of 1935 is reported by the American trade commissioner at Tokyo to have been 677,409 cases, while the pack of sardines in oil amounted to 16,184 cases, a combined total of 693,593 cases. In addition, packers in Korea produced approximately 250,000 cases, making a grand total for Japan and Korea of 940,000 cases, of which total 633,906 cases of sardines in tomato sauce and 16,184 cases of sardines in oil have been exported up to the end of November.

Bacterial Standards for Sugar Revised

The Research Laboratory has completed a revision of its "Bacterial Standards for Sugar," and members who wish to have the revised standards may obtain copies upon request. These standards set forth the grounds upon which the opinion of the laboratory is based when there is a request for its judgment regarding the suitability of sugar for canning non-acid products. Canners of such products, in which sugar is used, have been repeatedly advised to purchase sugar guaranteed to comply with these standards.

Canned Food Exports During 1935

Articles	December				January–December			
	1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total	1,072,945	$ 334,892	759,646	$ 257,786	16,377,812	$5,299,307	12,563,973	$ 4,305,441
Beef	170,678	53,891	102,649	31,798	2,499,665	811,822	2,109,881	710,007
Pork	703,047	237,595	504,982	185,646	11,674,654	4,026,188	8,505,166	3,114,196
Sausage	82,727	19,181	108,041	29,754	1,370,972	311,293	1,029,480	269,395
Other	116,493	24,225	43,974	10,588	832,521	150,004	919,446	211,843
Canned vegetables, total	2,106,005	211,846	3,805,728	410,556	33,343,244	3,286,863	37,865,578	3,831,330
Asparagus	900,390	114,054	2,152,123	277,591	18,320,700	2,158,383	19,336,078	2,426,368
Baked beans and pork and beans	336,907	19,852	383,024	23,181	4,162,831	226,921	4,969,300	281,943
Corn	94,948	8,493	225,754	17,269	1,772,447	132,328	2,361,754	182,934
Peas	225,196	20,907	249,713	21,442	3,006,240	248,332	3,561,996	287,105
Soups	177,851	17,764	170,517	17,881	1,802,811	196,730	2,204,480	228,833
Tomatoes	177,190	12,151	194,970	17,029	1,770,649	115,414	1,900,906	138,584
Other	193,523	18,625	429,627	36,163	2,507,566	208,755	3,531,064	285,563
Condensed milk	469,720	57,881	473,795	59,006	8,202,060	1,014,301	4,889,622	606,244
Evaporated milk	2,965,078	191,307	2,584,554	176,505	38,003,959	2,385,373	32,227,125	2,139,283
Canned fruits, total	18,555,237	1,321,636	39,382,401	2,915,005	239,194,504	17,308,947	322,480,695	23,817,878
Apples and applesauce	926,192	38,606	2,020,093	80,794	10,676,564	437,137	19,998,489	847,136
Apricots	432,491	37,765	2,399,995	186,994	12,690,823	976,838	23,168,900	1,778,454
Berries, other	35,913	3,909	61,187	8,883	525,130	58,768	829,414	101,165
Cherries	148,916	30,709	137,708	17,467	1,413,281	182,617	1,437,921	158,947
Fruits for salad	1,383,324	148,019	5,280,569	563,297	33,786,639	3,471,294	41,804,016	4,468,128
Grapefruit	5,313,702	318,504	1,098,702	70,271	28,160,904	1,577,659	31,000,125	1,798,591
Loganberries	518,078	42,189	445,803	30,260	4,294,239	329,395	4,914,224	342,739
Peaches	3,648,412	244,831	9,395,316	648,048	59,460,507	3,922,511	83,902,115	5,823,154
Pears	5,295,800	382,191	15,990,907	1,087,695	64,023,455	4,395,936	88,427,967	6,282,000
Pineapple	588,603	52,034	1,898,897	168,266	20,385,659	1,631,595	21,981,844	1,786,461
Prunes	60,337	5,507	144,923	11,561	839,472	83,252	1,246,985	97,118
Other	203,469	17,372	508,301	41,469	2,937,831	241,945	3,768,695	333,985
Canned fish, total	6,911,650	694,552	8,624,084	866,587	92,672,890	9,669,951	98,585,582	10,623,975
Mackerel	431,577	19,490	146,700	8,453	5,225,856	222,599	2,258,067	113,439
Salmon	3,000,565	397,031	3,124,841	494,229	49,065,899	6,676,178	45,312,277	6,917,920
Sardines	2,985,560	187,522	4,867,163	280,552	33,093,053	1,933,681	45,454,334	2,724,210
Shellfish	308,589	67,056	383,234	67,711	4,009,702	652,243	4,517,937	711,882
Other	185,359	23,453	102,146	15,642	1,278,380	185,250	1,042,967	156,524

Trade Agreement with Switzerland

The United States and Switzerland signed on January 9th a trade agreement to become effective February 15th and to be in force, subject to certain provisions within the agreement, until February 14, 1939. This agreement is the tenth to be concluded by the United States under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, and is the fifth to be concluded with a European country.

By the terms of the agreement the United States obtains from Switzerland concessions in both tariff rates and import quotas. In only ten instances were reductions in Swiss duties obtained, since most of the Swiss duties are for revenue rather than for protection. Liberalized quotas have been granted the United States on 19 products and the existing rates have been bound against increase on 19 items during the life of the agreement.

The Swiss government pledges cooperation with the United States in the suppresion of watch smuggling by establishing a rigid system of regulations to govern watch exportations.

A provision of the agreement gives assurance that the United States will receive most-favored-nation treatment in regard to duties and the allocation of quotas. Countries other than Switzerland with whom we have most-favored-nation relations will receive, it is said, little benefit from the reductions in duty granted by this agreement as Switzerland is the overwhelmingly principal supplier of the products affected.

One section of the agreement, applicable to agricultural control measures such as the A.A.A. and proposed Soil Erosion Act amendments, provides that neither country shall impose any quantitative restrictions other than those contained in the agreement except measures "operating to regulate or control the production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles, or tending to increase the labor costs of production of such articles." In such case the "government of the country imposing any such restriction will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which the government of the other country may make." If the two governments can not reach an agreement the entire trade agreement may be terminated.

The chief concessions granted Switzerland by the United States are 59 rate reductions, of which about one-third apply to the watch industry. Other commodities on which the rate of duty is reduced are certain chemicals, textile specialties, Emmenthaler and Gruyere cheese, miscellaneous articles of machinery, and hat braids.

The changes of chief interest to canners are the rate concessions, import quotas, and "bound" rates granted certain agricultural and fishery products by Switzerland. They may be summarized as follows:

CANNED VEGETABLES. The quota on canned vegetables including asparagus is increased from 6,500 to 10,000 quintals of 220 pounds each. No changes are made in the rates of duty, but the duty on asparagus is bound at 40 francs per quintal.

CANNED FRUITS. The duty on canned fruits of all kinds is reduced from 55 francs to 45 francs per quintal and the rate is bound.

SARDINES AND SALMON. The rate on canned pilchards and herrings in tomato sauce and canned salmon is reduced from 20 francs to 10 francs per quintal when these products are packed in containers weighing three kilos or less. This rate of duty is bound.

SHRIMP. The rate on canned shrimp is reduced from 90 francs to 50 francs per quintal and bound for the term of the agreement.

DRIED FRUITS. The quota on dried prunes is increased from 15,000 to 24,709 quintals, and the duty on prunes in containers weighing less than 50 kilos is reduced from 15 francs to 10 francs per quintal, and bound. The duty on prunes in larger containers is bound at 5 francs per quintal. The quota on other dried fruits, consisting chiefly of apricots, is increased from 10,600 to 11,000 quintals, and the rate of duty on apricots is reduced from 50 francs to 40 francs per quintal and bound. The duty of 10 francs per quintal on raisins is bound for the term of the agreement.

Production and Stocks of Canned Milk

	1936 *Pounds*	1935 *Pounds*	Change *Per cent*
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods, Jan. 1):			
Evaporated (36 firms)	72,916,046	154,673,950	—52.86
Condensed (8 firms)	8,828,524	10,515,928	—16.05
Total production, December:	1935	1934	
Evaporated (36 firms)	100,252,134	91,572,366	+ 9.48
Condensed (7 firms)	3,820,922	4,103,726	— 6.89

Frozen and Preserved Fruits in Cold Storage

The following table shows the holdings of fruits in cold storage reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of January 1st, also a comparison with last year and with a five-year average:

	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1935	Five-year average
Apples:			
Barrels	790,000	678,000	1,150,000
Boxes	14,969,000	15,713,000	14,824,000
Baskets	11,481,000	8,922,000	8,221,000
Pears:			
Boxes	1,000,000	755,000	1,042,000
Baskets	23,000	42,000	78,000
Frozen and preserved fruits (lbs.)	78,667,000	62,769,000	72,888,000

Railroads Ask Continuance of Freight Rate Increases

Declaring the charges have not brought about any disturbance in business conditions and that their continuance is absolutely necessary to enable the rail carriers to meet increased costs of operation, Class I railroads of the United States on January 24th asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue in effect the increases in freight rates on certain commodities allowed in Ex Parte 115, Increased Freight Rates, 1935, which will terminate on June 30 next.

In the application the railroads ask "that the Interstate Commerce Commission authorize them to continue without an expiration date the charges heretofore authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission by this proceeding and now in effect; that the Commission institute promptly and as speedily as possible conduct such an investigation as may enable the Commission to determine and find that the said charges be continued in effect and that their freight rates and charges, as increased by the amounts of the said charges, are and for the future will be just and reasonable, and not in excess of such reasonable rates as are necessary to enable petitioners to provide the adequate and efficient railway transportation service required in the public interest."

Spinach for Canning in California

The intended acreage in spinach for canning in California in 1936 is estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 12,431 acres, all but 713 acres of which was under contract by the middle of January. At the corresponding time last year canners had 11,880 acres contracted and expected an additional 1,245 acres.

The acreage actually harvested, yield, and production for the past five years have been as follows:

	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
		Tons	*Tons*
1935	13,412	3.6	48,495
1934	13,415	2.8	37,968
1933	8,198	3.9	32,057
1932	4,039	4.1	16 503
1931	5,854	4.9	28,823

Status of Legislation

Following is a brief report on bills of interest to canners that have been introduced since Congress convened, and also a review of the status of old bills carried over from the last session.

New Bills

A.A.A. Substitute.—Following the Supreme Court decision on the A.A.A., the agricultural committees of both Houses set about drafting a substitute measure to continue in some form the benefits to farmers that had been paid under the A.A.A. As the Court decision had plainly indicated that Federal control of agricultural production is unconstitutional, the problem was difficult, and before any solution had been arrived at the Department of Agriculture came forward with a plan to use the Soil Conservation, or Soil Erosion Act, of 1935 as the basis for the new legislation. Nearly identical bills amending that Act were introduced by Senator Bankhead of the Senate Agriculture Committee (S. 3780), and Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee (H. R. 10500). The Bankhead bill was reported to the Senate on January 30th, and plans announced to have it considered during the week of February 3rd.

These bills authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers based upon acreage devoted to erosion-preventing and fertility-increasing crops, upon total crop acreage, and upon crop rotation. Payments are also authorized upon the domestic allotment plan; that is, upon the percentage of a crop consumed in this country.

The Bankhead bill was amended in Committee to limit the Secretary's authority to two years and to provide for State control of Federal allotments thereafter.

The amendments specifically deny the Secretary the right to enter into contracts binding upon producers or to acquire lands or rights or interests therein for the purposes stated in the amendments to the Act.

Some members of the committees are reported to be in doubt as to the constitutionality of the proposed amendments, on the ground that they may seem to be aimed primarily at production control. Some doubt has also been expressed as to the efficiency of any plan without contracts, and some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the provisions that forbid review of disbursements by the Comptroller General. The fact that it would be difficult or impossible to get a test case into court has also occasioned some criticism.

The desire to resume farm benefits is such, however, that the passage of the Bankhead-Jones bill as eventually amended or of some similar bill is practically assured at this session. An effort to devise a plan and frame a bill for raising the funds to finance the new program is under way and will, if possible, be introduced during the week of February 3rd.

Wheeler-Rayburn Bill.—The Wheeler-Rayburn bill to extend the authority of the Federal Trade Commission (S. 3744 and H. R. 10385) would amend section 5 of the Act creating the Federal Trade Commission to read as follows (amending clause in italics):

"That unfair methods of competition in commerce, *and unfair or deceptive acts and practices in commerce*, are hereby declared unlawful."

The bill would greatly extend the power of the Commission to investigate and collect information concerning the organization and business practices of persons, partnership and corporations. In the present Act this power has to do only with corporations, not individuals.

Legalizing Minimum Resale Price.—Senator Tydings has introduced a bill (S. 3518) to amend the Anti-Trust Act of 1890 to make legal contracts prescribing minimum prices for the resale at retail of trade-marked and branded commodities when such contracts, not related to interstate commerce, are lawful under any statute in effect in any state where such resale at retail is to be made. This bill is in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Extending Investigation of Agricultural Income to Fruits and Vegetables.—The Gearhart resolution (H. J. Res. 444) would extend the Federal Trade Commission investigation with respect to agricultural income and economic and financial condition of agricultural producers generally (Pub. Res. 61, 74th Congress) to include table and juice grapes, fresh fruits, and vegetables. This resolution is in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bills Relating to the Fishing Industry.—Senator Copeland has sponsored a bill (S. 3584) to expand the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, by authorizing that Bureau to establish an economic research section, to organize a market news service, etc. Representative McGrath has introduced a number of bills to discourage the processing by reduction of California sardines (pilchards) on the high seas contiguous to the Pacific coast of the United States (H. R. 10395, 10396, 10397, and 10401).

Old Bills

Copeland Bill to Amend Food and Drugs Act.—Having passed the Senate this bill (S. 5) is now in the hands of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, where no action has been taken at this session. An identical bill has been introduced by Representative Kennedy for the purpose, it is reported, of exerting pressure on the Committee.

Walsh Bill.—Senator Walsh's bill (S. 3055) to prescribe labor conditions in connection with government contracts, supplies, etc., is being considered by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, where plans are being made for hearings. The Board of Directors at the annual con-

vention approved the Administrative Council's recommendation that the Association oppose the enactment of this bill.

Patman Price Discrimination Bill.—This bill is still in the hands of a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, the chairman of which, Representative Hubert Utterback, has introduced a new bill (H. R. 10486), based upon hearings last summer. New hearings are scheduled for February 3rd. In addition to the original Robinson bill (S. 3154) on price discrimination, Senator Borah has introduced a new bill on the subject (S. 3670).

O'Mahoney Licensing Bill.—This bill, to prescribe conditions under which corporations may be licensed to engage in commerce, is still in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which is planning to hold hearings in the near future. At the annual convention the Board of Directors approved a recommendation from the Administrative Council that the Association oppose the enactment of this bill.

Ring Binders for Information Letter

With the change in the form of the Information Letters members are making inquiries as to ring binders with which they may maintain permanent files of the publication. The Association has arranged to supply a binder that will hold one year's issues of the Letter with the title, "Information Letter" stamped on the back. The cost of the binder postpaid is one dollar.

Because of the information that the Letter will carry regarding the Social Security program, progress of legislation, periodical statistics, etc., it will be to the interest of all members to keep the Letters on file for ready reference throughout the year.

Conferences for Canners' Field Men

For a number of years past several of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in which special attention is being given to the production problems of the canning industry have held conferences for canners and field men. In most of these meetings the principal effort is to give to those present the latest information on varieties, cultural practices, methods of determining suitability of soils for the production of specific canning crops, use of fertilizers, control of insects and diseases and other information bearing on the production of high quality and high yield per acre.

At some of these meetings other subjects are presented relating to plant management, personnel relations, ways of educating growers in better production methods and in understanding of canning industry problems.

A well-attended conference was held at Michigan State College January 7th and 8th. The following meetings are scheduled for the coming weeks:

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, Feb. 11-12

Ohio State University, Columbus, Feb. 18-19

University of Maryland, College Park, Feb. 25-26

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, Mar. 3-5

University of Maine, Orono, Mar. 24-25.

A conference will also be held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, the date for which has not yet been announced.

Salmon Stocks at Close of Year

Unsold stocks of canned salmon as of December 31, 1935, as compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries, are shown in the following table. The figures given for November 30 and December 31, 1935, are based on reports from 72 companies producing approximately 98 per cent of the 1935 pack. The figures for one year ago were based on returns from practically all of the packers and therefore included virtually 100 per cent of the 1934 pack.

	Stocks, Dec. 31, 1935		
Grades or Varieties	Talls (1 Pound)	Flats (1 Pound)	Halves (8 Oz.)
Chinooks or Kings:	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Fancy Red	1,734	13,572	49,235
Standard	557	6,311	17,770
Pale	3,191	1,173	1,781
White	6,040	545	172
Puget Sound Sockeyes	13,283	4,413	80,207
Alaska Reds	357,685	6,521	36,651
Cohoes, Silvers, Medium Reds	47,225	29,439	32,982
Pinks	1,946,431	2,972	52,929
Chums	368,328	....	6,886
Bluebacks	....	....	2,403
Steelheads	109	2,030	7,583

	Total stocks		
	Dec. 31, 1935	Nov. 30, 1935	Dec. 31, 1934
Chinooks or Kings:	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Fancy Red	64,541	66,960	109,130
Standard	24,638	23,866	68,034
Pale	6,145	6,109	4,859
White	6,757	8,327	2,447
Puget Sound Sockeyes	97,903	105,119	152,230
Alaska Reds	400,857	420,120	1,535,878
Cohoes, Silvers, Medium Reds	109,646	117,337	180,011
Pinks	2,002,332	2,178,191	1,739,586
Chums	375,214	422,327	192,493
Bluebacks	2,403	2,151	3,658
Steelheads	9,722	10,346	11,436
Total	3,100,158	3,360,853	3,999,762

Berry Calls Meeting of Committees

Industry Coordinator Berry has called a meeting of the seven committees of the Council for Industrial Progress for February 10th to draft reports that will be later submitted to a full meeting of the Council.

These committees were set up at a meeting of the Council on January 6th and each consists of four industry and four labor members. At the February meeting each committee will have an advisor on consumer problems selected by the Labor Department consumer unit. Experts from industry and the government have also been asked by several committees to appear and discuss the study subjects, and any persons from industry management and labor who desire to appear or submit briefs will be given the opportunity upon request to the Coordinator.

At the meeting on January 6th the following subjects were selected for separate committee consideration: National industrial policy; maximum work week, general wage and child labor; fair trade practices; internal and external competition affecting American standards; government competition with private enterprise; anti-trust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act; financial aid to small enterprises.

When the committees have made their reports to the Council, the Council will, if the original plans are carried out, make a full report to the President.